

## United States Patent and Trademark Office

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE United States Patent and Trademark Office Address: COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS P.O. Box 1450 Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450 www.uspto.gov

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/678,458	10/03/2003	William C. Albertson	GP-303183	3335
7590 11/07/2005		EXAMINER		
LAURA C. HARGITT			ZEC, FILIP	
General Motors Corporation Legal Staff, Mail Code 482-C23-B21			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
P.O. Box 300			3744	
Detroit, MI 48265-3000		•	DATE MAILED: 11/07/2005	

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Attachment(s)	
1) Notice of	۵,

בש (י	I Notice of References Cited (FTO-692)	
2)	Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-	94

3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)

4) Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date.

5) Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)

6) 🔛 Other: \_\_\_

Paper No(s)/Mail Date

Application/Control Number: 10/678,458

Art Unit: 3744

## **DETAILED ACTION**

Page 2

## Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

- 1. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:
  - (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.
- 2. Claims 1-8 and 12-20 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over US Patent Application Publication 2001/0017039 to Weimer, in view of U.S. Patent 6,116,040 to Stark. Weimer discloses applicant's basic inventive concept, a phase-change cooling system for a vehicle (20, FIG. 1), comprising an electronic control device (28) for receiving power from a power source (21) via an electric power cable [0064], a condenser of an air conditioning system. of the vehicle (53, FIG. 2) thermally communicating (56, FIG. 2) with said electronic control device, said electronic device comprising a housing (29) made of conductive metal [0063] and at least one semiconducting switch (23) within said housing, said condenser having a thermal interface (30) between the housing and a coolant, said interface made of conductive metal [0069], said condenser having a coolant disposed therein [0024], wherein said coolant has a liquid and a vapor phase [0024], substantially as claimed with the exception of stating that the condenser thermally communicates with said electronic device due to the phase-change of coolant in said condenser. Stark shows a condenser (13, FIG. 3), which thermally communicates (30) with an electronic device (27) to be old in the air-conditioning art. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made from the teaching of Stark to modify the system of Weimer, by using the refrigerant directly from the

Art Unit: 3744

condenser (via pipes 36 and 34, FIG. 3) in order to utilize the warm liquid refrigerant to cool the electronic device being at a higher temperature and improve the efficiency of the system (col 4, lines 10-15).

Claims 9-11 and 18 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over US 3. Patent Application Publication 2001/0017039 to Weimer, in view of U.S. Patent 6,116,040 to Stark, as applied to claims 1 and 12 above, and further in view of U.S. Patent 5,974,812 to Katai et al. Weimer in view of Stark discloses applicant's basic inventive concept, a phase-change cooling system for a vehicle which cools an electronic device via liquid refrigerant directly from the condenser, substantially as claimed with the exception of stating that the condenser comprises a lower and upper portion, wherein a lower portion contains the liquid refrigerant and the upper portion contains vapor refrigerant. Katai shows a condenser (8, FIG. 1) comprising a lower and an upper portion, wherein a lower portion contains the liquid refrigerant and the upper portion contains vapor refrigerant (col 4, lines 23-28) to be old in the air-conditioning art. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made from the teaching of Katai to modify the system of Weimer in view of Stark, by using a condenser which contains a lower and an upper portion, wherein a lower portion contains the liquid refrigerant and the upper portion contains vapor refrigerant in order to separate liquid refrigerant and extract its heat for cooling purposes other then expansion in an evaporator (col 2, lines 42-49), by having a thermal interface (30, from Stark) between said electronic device (27, from Stark) and the lower portion of said condenser (lower portion of 8, from Katai).

Application/Control Number: 10/678,458

Art Unit: 3744

## Conclusion

Page 4

4. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

U.S. Patent 6,772,603 to Hsu, John Sheungchun et al. teaches methods and apparatus for thermal management of vehicle systems and components.

U.S. Patent 5,878,589 to Tanaka, Masaya et al. teaches a vehicular air conditioning system for electric vehicles.

Japanese Patent JP 05-215457A to Takahashi, Kazuhiro et al. teaches machine room structure for refrigerating.

Japanese Patent Application Publication 2001-85883 to Hayashi, Kenichi et al. teaches a device for cooling electronics.

Art Unit: 3744

5. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Filip Zec whose telephone number is (571) 272-4815. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday through Friday.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Denise Esquivel can be reached on (571) 272-4808. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Filip Zec Examiner Art Unit 3744

SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER